(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2834.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1801.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MILAN, March 1.

WE have received the news by the way of Marſeilles and Genoa, that Gantheaume's ſquadron has directed its courſe towards Toulon. It will be ſtrengthened by the addition of the ſhips in that harbour, and then purſue its deſtination.

VIENNA, March 4.

It is again reported that the reigning prince Eſterhazy, will go as Imperial envoy to St. Peterſburg.

Notwithſtanding peace is concluded with France, great preparations are making to place the Auſtrian armies on a reſpectable footing, put the fortreſſes in good condition, fill the magazines, &c. The recruiting of the corps of Auſtrian riflemen is again revived. Natives who enliſt receive 20 florins bounty, and foreigners 20 florins and are only engaged for ſix years. This recruiting we are aſſured is not with a view to any new wars, but merely to repair the great loſſes which the Auſtrian army has ſuffered.

LONDON, March 13.

It is now ſaid, that as the Portugueſe have refuſed to accede to the heavy terms propoſed by Buonaparte, a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spaniards, by which is is ſtipulated that Portugal ſhall be conquered and guaranteed to Spain by the French. In return for which they are to yield to France the provinces of Biſcay and Catalonia in Old Spain, and two ports in the Brazils.

The channel fleet under admiral Cornwallis ſailed from Torbay on Sunday morning.

March 16.

Tueſday advices were received at the admiralty, of the actual commencement of hoſtilities againſt the Swedes. The Dryad frigate, capt. Mansfield, on her paſſage to the Weſt-Indies, fell in with a Swediſh frigate. Capt. Mansfield willing to ſpare the unneceſſary effuſion of blood, ſent a boat off to inform the Swediſh commander of the orders he had received to ſtop, and detain all veſſels of that nation he might fall in with, and notifying to him the inevitable conſequence of his not ſurrendering his ſhip. Not receiving a ſatisfactory anſwer, a ſmart action enſued; and the event was ſuch as might be expected. The Swediſh frigate has been brought into Cork, with the loſs of five men killed, and 17 wounded.

The king of Naples is ſtated to have conſented to the excluſion of the Engliſh from all the ports of his dominions; and further to ſuffer French troops to garriſon thoſe ports.

On the 2d inſtant, his royal highneſs the prince Adolphus, arrived at Berlin, and the next day dined with his Pruſſian majeſty, in company with the earl of Carysfort, his majeſt's miniſter at that court.

The Spaniſh ambaſſador has left Liſbon, preparatory to the invaſion of Portugal. Buonaparte has moſtly demanded, that French garriſons ſhould be admitted into Liſbon and Oporto.

A letter from Oedenburg, of February 17, ſtates, that 6000 Turkiſh troops at Ilrajona, were ſurpriſed by Paſſawan Oglou, in the night time, and the greater part of them put to the ſword. The city was afterwards given up to pillage, and a great number of the houſes reduced to aſhes.

A letter from Liſbon, dated 23d ult. ſays, "The Portugueſe admiral, who came in from ſea the other day, reports that 11 ſail of the line got out of Breſt, beſides frigates; ſeven ſail had gone up the Mediterranean, and the other four to the Weſt-Indies. The Seahorſe frigate and Chicheſter ſtore-ſhip, of 44 guns, are put in here with 40 ſail of veſſels, to repair ſome damages received in the late ſtorm; they will ſail in four or five days, chiefly laden with ſupplies for the army in Egypt. Three tranſports laden with cloathing, and taken by a Spaniſh privateer, have been brought in here; but in conſequence of their maſters ſwearing that they were captured within the given diſtance (four miles of the Portugueſe ſhore,) the prince regent will have them reſtored."

It is ſaid, that a ſecret expedition, of four ſhips of the line and two frigates, will very ſoon ſail from the Texel. Several ſhips of war of the northern powers, are likewiſe expected in the Batavian harbours early in the ſpring.

A Daniſh ſquadron has orders to ſail to the North Sea, with the firſt favourable wind. It conſiſts of 4 ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates.

The prince Adolphus packet arrived at Falmouth on Saturday laſt, after a paſſage of ſeven days from Liſbon. She brings intelligence of war having been declared by Spain againſt Portugal, on the 22d of February, and by the latter againſt the former, on the 6th inſt.

Friday night, capt. Dorney, arrived with diſpatches to the admiralty, from lord Keith in the Mediterranean; and captain Auſten, with diſpatches from gen. Abercrombie to the war department. They contain a ſtatement of the debarkation of the Britiſh army, under the orders of gen. Abercrombie, at Jaffa, in the neighbourhood of which place it had formed a junction with the principal force of the grand vizier.

Letters from the Hague ſtate, that the equipments in the ports of Holland are carried on with the utmoſt activity; and it is expected that, by the 1ſt of April, there will be ready for ſea five ſhips of 76 guns, eleven of 68, ſix frigates, and ninety-three gun-boats.

The regency of Hanover has declared to the courts of Berlin and Copenhagen, that his Britannic majeſty will not, in his quality of elector of Hanover, take any part in the diſpute with the northern powers, and that the Engliſh ſhall not receive any aſſiſtance whatever from the electorate.

March 19.

The diſpatches received by government from lord Elgin and lord Keith are not, we underſtand, calculated to excite very ſanguine hopes of the ſucceſs of our expedition againſt Egypt.

The chavelier D'Almeida, the Portugueſe miniſter, is recalled from our court, and the arrival of his official ſucceſſor is hourly expected.

It is ſtated as a poſitive fact, in a private letter from Copenhagen, that Mr. Drummond, who had been left charge d'affaires, at that court, had on the 5th inſtant, received letters from London, appointing him miniſter plenipotentiary at that court.

It is alſo ſtated in private letters from Stockholm that a fleet of 12 men of war ſailed from Carlſcroon on the 11th inſtant for the Sound. The fact is as poſitively avowed in this letter, as the appointment of Mr. Drummond in the preceding. For the reſt, it is hardly probable that the ice ſhould have given way in the gulph of Finland.

Government have received advice, that the French ſquadron, under the command of admiral Gantheaume, paſſed Carthagena on the 25th of February, having been reinforced by two Spaniſh ſail of the line, and three frigates from Cadiz.

March 20.

A letter received from an officer of the inſhore ſquadron, off Breſt, dated the 13th inſtant, at noon, ſtates, that there were ſeven ſail of the line, beſides frigates, cruiſing to watch the motions of the French fleet. On the 12th the guard-boat fell in with and captured a Spaniſh boat belonging to a frigate of that nation in Breſt. They informed our people that they were now quite ready for ſea, in Breſt, for a ſecret expedition, on a plan ſimilar to Gantheaume's, ſeven ſail of the line and four frigates and corvettes; they were alſo to take in troops, and try to get out the firſt N. E. wind. In conſequence of this important intelligence, a very ſtrict look out is ordered to be kept throughout the whole of the Britiſh ſquadron.

Diſpatches have been received at lord Hawkeſbury's office, from lord Elgin, at Conſtantinople, dated February 5. They ſtate, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie had, in all probability, ſailed for Egypt before that time, and that the moſt favourable hopes might be entertained of the expedition; the original plan of attack had been changed, for one leſs ſubject to incidents, and more prompt in execution. The Turks were to co-operate on the ſide of El-Ariſh.

Lieut. Harris has likewiſe brought diſpatches from lord Keith; they were landed at Portſmouth from the Conſtance frigate, on Tueſday laſt.

The Conſtance has brought an account of La Minerve frigate having taken a Daniſh frigate, and having carried her into Minorca.

By the ſame frigate we learn, that Sir Robert Calder paſſed the Gut of Gibraltar on the 4th inſt. ſo that with Sir J. Warren's ſquadron, which paſſed on the 12th, lord Keith has an acceſſion of force in the Mediterranean, of 11 ſail of the line.

By a cartel arrived at Plymouth from Nantes, it is reported that four ſhips of the line and eight frigates had eſcaped out of Breſt water. It is certain that the Breſt fleet was preparing for ſea, but as admiral Cornwallis, with thirteen ſail of three-deckers, and one eighty gun ſhip, is off that port, and as the inſhore ſquadron, under Sir James Saumarez, conſiſting of eight ſail of 74's, beſides frigates, &c. were within ſeven or eight miles of Breſt on the 12th inſt. it is not probable that they could ſteal out unperceived, eſpecially as they could not ſhelter themſelves under the covert of a long night. The report adds, that they are deſtined for the Eaſt-Indies; that each ſhip of the line has 300 troops on board, and the frigates a proportionate number.

Letters from the Hague, of the 7th bring advice, that the Dutch directory, on the 4th inſt. ſent a meſſage to the legiſlative body, the ſum of which was, that as the conſtitution was found to contain many errors, and, like all human inſtitutions, was ſuſceptible of improvement, under the guidance of prudence, and the benefits ariſing from experience, a reviſion of the conſtitution was recommended. This communication gave birth to a violent debate in the legiſlative chamber, the reſult of which was, that a commiſſion ſhould be appointed to examine the ſame, and to report thereon on the 16th inſt.

The preſent form of legiſlation in Holland, will yield to that of a conſular, ſimilar to that in France; and report ſtates, that the king of Pruſſia has expreſſed a wiſh, that the hereditary prince of Orange ſhould be appointed firſt conſul of the Dutch republic; but this report reſts merely on the authority of a few private letters from that country, founded, perhaps, on the hopes of the friends of the ſtadtholder, who are permitted of late to expreſs their ſentiments with greater freedom than for ſome time paſt.

Private letters by the laſt mail ſtate, that a Spaniſh army of 25,000 men, deſtined for the invaſion of Portugal, had been aſſembled in Gallicia, and the next advices will probably inform us of their hoſtile movements againſt the menaced territory. The demands made upon the court of Liſbon, as the price of peace, were of ſo exorbitant a nature, that their total rejection, even in the preſent weak condition of Portugal, can by no means be conſidered as a matter of ſurpriſe. France is ſtated to have inſiſted upon twenty millions of livres, a part of the Brazils, the entire excluſion of the ſhipping of England from the Portugueſe ports, and the ceſſion to Spain of all the ſtrong holds on the frontiers of the kingdom. A compliance with theſe claims would reduce Portugal to as complete a ſtate of dependence and wretchedneſs, as ſhe can poſſibly be placed in by the event even of an unſucceſsful war. Her troops are already in motion along the frontiers, where ſeveral batteries have lately been erected, under the inſpection of Engliſh and French emigrant officers of engineers; and from this quarter, therefore, ſome important advices may ſhortly be expected.

The Britiſh merchants at Liſbon, according to the laſt accounts, had ſhipped their goods in order to be in readineſs to depart as ſoon as the hoſtile army ſhould approach.

March 21.

It was laſt night reported, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army had returned to Malta, in conſequence of the Turks not providing the ſmall craft they had promiſed, without which our troops could not land on that part of the coaſt moſt convenient for debarkation. They had declared that theſe craft would not be got ready ſooner than March; and, under theſe circumſtances, it is ſuppoſed that the expedition has been ſuſpended.

March 24.

The Swediſh miniſter, baron Ehrenſward, has applied to lord Hawkeſbury for a paſſport to quit this country, which has been granted him; and he is to leave London, we believe, this day, to paſs by the way of Dover into France. His excellency departs in a very uncourteous manner, without taking leave of the king.

His majeſty's ſhip Mercury, in the Mediterranean, has fallen in with 20 ſail of merchantmen, laden with wine and brandy, from Cete, bound for Toulon, of which fifteen were made prizes. The ſame ſhip alſo fell in with and captured a French corvette, laden with arms and ammunition, out one day from Toulon, deſtined for the army of Egypt. All the prizes have been carried into Minorca.

March 25.

Admiral Gravina has ſucceeded admiral Maſſeredo in the command of the Spaniſh fleet in Breſt harbour.

Laſt night we received Paris papers to the 21ſt inſt. incluſive.

Preparations continue to be carried on with the greateſt activity by the Spaniſh government for the invaſion of Portugal. Twenty-nine battalions of infantry, and eight ſquadrons of cavalry, are ordered to march into the province of Gallicia, where there are at preſent no leſs than 15,000 troops. The Spaniards expect to be joined by a large body of republican troops.

An armiſtice has at length been concluded between the French and the king of Naples, under the mediation of the emperor of Ruſſia. The firſt effect of this convention was to order the departures of all the Engliſh ſhipping in all the ports of his Sicilian majeſty, and to order that no Engliſh veſſels ſhall in future have acceſs to them. The ſame order extends to Turkiſh ſhips. The Engliſh merchants at Naples have requeſted paſſports to return home.

The French frigate, the African, has been captured in the Mediterranean, after an obſtinate engagement of four hours, during which ſhe loſt her captain, two lieutenants, and 127 men killed, and 176 wounded. The Engliſh ſhip that took her is mentioned in the Moniteur.

March 27.

We find that the Dutch government have ſent a commiſſioner to Berlin to treat with the hereditary

prince of Orange, under the mediation of Pruſſia, reſpecting the indemnity due to his family, for the ſequeſtration and forfeiture of their property in the United Provinces. To what extent this indemnity may reach under the mediation of Pruſſia, is naturally the ſubject of much political ſpeculation.

March 28, two o'clock.

We have already ſtated that Mr. Otto had ſent off diſpatches to Buonaparte on Saturday night laſt: they were forwarded from Dover on Monday morning, and reached Paris on Tueſday night. Buonaparte returned an anſwer on Wedneſday, which arrived at Calais on Thurſday morning, from whence it was inſtantly conveyed to Dover in a flag of truce, and reached London about midnight. We can aſſure our readers the contents of this anſwer have not tranſpired: ſo that we can only ſtate the report, which was current this morning, in the beſt informed political circles, which is, that a negotiation on the ſubject of peace will be opened in due form; and that as ſoon as the preliminaries are ſettled, lord St. Helen is to repair to Paris as our miniſter on that occaſion: perhaps it is unneceſſary to add, that the private and public character of this nobleman ſtands extremely high on the continent.

There are many circumſtances, which tend to ſtrengthen this report. The pacific language of the new adminiſtration and their friends in the houſe of commons; the perſonal attention of lord Hawkeſbury to M. Otto's note, relative to the French fiſhermen, and mutual aſſurances on other occaſions. Beſides that aſperity of language which uſed to be levelled at this country in the French prints, has of late given place to a more conciliatory tone.

There is, however, another report to which we attach very little credit, viz. that Buonaparte has declared his determination to treat with this country in conjunction only with his allies—Ruſſia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, &c.

It is ſaid that Denmark and Sweden are diſpoſed to liſten to negotiations, and that the new miniſters are ready to convince thoſe powers they will gain more by reſorting to pacific arrangements, than to thoſe of an hoſtile nature, eſpecially on a queſtion, the principles of which are interwoven with the exiſtence of our navy, and of courſe with the ſecurity and proſperity of the Britiſh nation.

Government received diſpatches from Sir Ralph Abercrombie, on Thurſday night. There is nothing known of their contents beyond looſe report, which is not favourable.

The French papers bring no account of Gantheaume's ſquadron.

Naples is to be garriſoned by French troops, under the pretext of repelling any attacks of the Britiſh fleets. The corps of Conde is to be diſbanded. The French armies have nearly evacuated Auſtria.

No advices from the North Sea fleet, of a later date than the evening of the 15th inſt. have reached the admiralty.

Our government, it is ſaid, have received an intimation from the prince regent of Portugal, that ſhe is deſirous of putting the Brazils into their hands during his hazardous warfare with his relation the king of Spain.

One of the laſt Paris papers contains the following article, which it ſtates to have extracted from a paper of conſiderable authority, publiſhed in the north of Germany: Prince Adolphus of England, governor of Hanover, is at Berlin, where he has been invited; it has been notified, that all reſiſtance will be uſeleſs for defending Hanover, ſince the occupation of that country by the Pruſſian troops was a thing irrevocably agreed upon between the king of Pruſſia, the emperor of Ruſſia, and the French government.

NEW-YORK, April 25.

IMPORTANT!

We are informed by captain Newton, of the brig Reſolution, arrived here yeſterday from St. Bartholomews, that a Britiſh ſquadron, conſiſting of one 98 gun ſhip, a 74, three frigates, and ſeveral brigs and ſchooners, to the number of 23, with 4000 troops under the command of admiral Warren, have taken

ST. BARTHOLOMEWS,
ST. MARTINS,
ST. THOMAS, and
ST. CROIX.

St. Bartholomews was taken on the 20th March—St. Martins on the 23d—St. Thomas and St. Croix on the 28th of March.

April 27.

We are credibly informed by a veſſel from Annapolis, (N. S.) that the March packet had arrived at Halifax.

The capture of St. Bartholomews by the Britiſh (as mentioned in our laſt) is confirmed. A gentleman of high reſpectability in this city received a letter on Saturday from his correſpondent at St. Bartholomews, dated the 30th of March, of which the following is an extract:

"I have to inform you that this colony was taken on the 20th inſt. by capitulation entered into by gen. Trigge and admiral Duckworth, in the name of his Britannic majeſty. The bearer hereof is captain Andrew Flodberg, of the Swediſh company's ſhip Triton, which, with its cargo, has been taken, and the captain permitted to return home on his parole.

We have not yet received a confirmation of the ſurrender of St. Martins, St. Croix and St. Thomas; but there remains very little doubt of the fact.

April 28.

By a recent arrival at Norfolk from England, we are informed, that the Britiſh frigate Topaze, on her way to the Weſt-Indies, with diſpatches, was ran foul of by a heavier ſhip in the Channel, and immediately ſunk. It is ſaid every ſoul on board periſhed.

Captain Burr, from George-town, arrived laſt evening, picked up at ſea in an open boat, Dr. Davis, and eight of the crew of the frigate New-York, captain Morris, who had left the ſhip in ſearch of a pilot boat, and had got loſt in a fog.

Dr. Davis informs us, that the frigate New-York ſailed from St. Kitts on the 10th inſtant. That the Britiſh ſquadron under the command of admiral Duckworth, with 5000 troops, had taken St. Bartholomews, St. Martins, St. Thomas and St. Croix; and were to proceed to St. Euſtatia and Guadaloupe—It was expected that they would take all the iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.—That St. Martins had made ſome reſiſtance before it was taken poſſeſſion of, in which 60 French were killed and 40 wounded; the loſs on the ſide of the Britiſh was 15 killed and wounded.

Capt. Morris, of the frigate New-York, on the 3d inſt. ſpoke the Prince of Wales, of 94 guns, and ſix 74's, off Guadaloupe, in purſuit of that part of the fleet which had eſcaped from Breſt. It was reported at Antigua that the French fleet had arrived at St. Domingo.

Capt. Barron, of the United States ſhip Warren, came home in the New-York for his health.

We this morning lay before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiſer, the lateſt European intelligence that has yet been received in the United States. The ſhip Sampſon, capt. Adamſon, arrived at this port yeſterday in 28 days from London; and has furniſhed us with a file of papers to March 28, incluſive.

The king of the Britiſh had ſo far overcome his late indiſpoſition, as to be able to take the benefit of the air on horſeback, though not yet ſufficiently recovered to undergo the fatigues of public buſineſs. His majeſty received the formal reſignation of Mr. Pitt, on Saturday the 14th of March.

The Engliſh are fitting out a very powerful expedition to the north, to deſtroy or cripple the marine of Sweden and Denmark, before a junction can be formed with the Ruſſian fleet, by which junction the confederacy calculated on ſoon putting to ſea a force of 50 ſail of the line. A flotilla of 200 ſail was ſhortly expected in the Sound, deſtined for the defence of the coaſts.

To animate the movements making in his territories, the king of Denmark has quitted the capital, and eſtabliſhed a proviſory government to act during his abſence.

From Nantes we learn that another diviſion of the Breſt fleet, conſiſting of four ſhips of the line and 8 frigates, full of men, have ſailed from that port, their deſtination unknown.

The ſucceſs of the French in Germany, their peace with the empire, the menaces with Ruſſia, and the fear of a rupture with England, involve the Porte in the utmoſt embarraſſment. Ten ſhips of the line, ready to ſail, had been delayed in the Turkiſh harbours by order of the grand ſignior.

An engagement was talked of at Conſtantinople, as having taken place between the Engliſh and the French off the coaſt of Egypt the latter end of January. The force of the latter, it is ſaid, compriſed 12 ſhips of war, of which 6 were captured, 2 ſunk, and 2 got into Alexandria.

The Leyden Gazette announces, we know not on what authority, but the report has made ſome noiſe in the political circles, that the hereditary prince of Orange is to be created firſt conſul of the Batavian republic through the good offices of the king of Pruſſia, his relation; and that the directorial government will ſhortly be changed for this purpoſe into the conſular. The principle of conciliation, and of indemnification of the loſſes his family ſuſtained by abdicating the ſtadtholderſhip, is ſaid to have ſuggeſted the policy and propriety of the meaſure.

A miniſter has been ſent from Hamburg to Paris, for the purpoſe of re-eſtabliſhing the relations of amity, between that city and the French republic.

Ireland is ſtill in a ſtate of convulſion, and the country is ſubject to martial law.

New overtures for peace are making from the Engliſh to the French government, and lord St. Helen is to be the negotiator.

The American agent at Paris has addreſſed the following note to the American agents of the different ports of France:

"A circular letter of M. I. L. Cathcart, agent of the United States at Tripoli, in Barbary, dated the 3d of Jan. laſt, informs me that that regency has made an official declaration of war againſt the United States; and that the king of Sweden, having concluded a treaty with that power, the frigates of this ſovereign in the Mediterranean can no longer protect our veſſels againſt the Tripolitan cruiſers. I requeſt that you would communicate this diſagreeable intelligence to our merchants and captains, and to thoſe of the American agents, with whom you have any intercourſe." [*Mercantile Advertiſer.*]

From London—21 days the latest.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived here the ſhip Sampſon, capt. Adamſon, in 28 days from London. She ſailed from Cowes on the 1ſt of this month, and brings an irregular ſeries of London papers down to the 28th of March.

It appears that lord St. Helen had gone to Paris to negotiate for a peace—and that a miniſter from Paris was about to embark for England.

That the Britiſh government has revoked their late orders for capturing the French fiſhing veſſels. This event was officially announced by lord Hawkeſbury (preſent ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs) to Mr. Otto, commiſſary on behalf of the French priſoners.

That lord Nelſon left Yarmouth roads on the 11th ult. on an expedition up the Baltic, and was ſpoke on the 15th at the entrance of the Cattegat.

That it was the moſt prevalent opinion at Lloyd's, that a general peace would ſpeedily take place. In conſequence of this belief, ſtocks had taken a conſiderable ſtart.

That the Invincible, of 74 guns, on her way to join the Baltic ſquadron, was lately loſt on the Sand Banks, off Yarmouth Roads, and about 400 perſons periſhed.—

That the king had entirely recovered from his late indiſpoſition, and was indulging in his uſual recreations—and,

That proviſions were on the decline.

By an act of the Britiſh parliament, paſſed the 24th ult. an increaſe bounty is allowed on the importation of American wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, corn, flour, &c. [*N. Y. Gaz.*]

April 29.

It is reported that governor Brook, of St. Helens, having taken out a part of the cargoes of four homeward bound Eaſt-Indiamen, had ſailed with them for the river de la Plata, to ſeize upon the Spaniſh veſſels lying there bound to Europe. This enterprize, if undertaken as reported, we ſincerely hope will be as ſucceſsful as the gallantry of it deſerves.

[*London paper.*]

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

It is important that it ſhould be more generally known, that ſalting down fiſh or fleſh in the common earthern-ware veſſels, which are all glazed with lead ore, or in any veſſel lined with lead, is a very dangerous practice, as the acid contained in the ſalt brine or pickle diſſolves the lead, which, when taken inwardly, is of a moſt fatal and poiſonous quality; and a ſmall part of it incorporating with the fleſh or fiſh contained in the veſſel, occaſioned lately a melancholy inſtance of its effects.

April 29.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE of April 20.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

Meſſrs. Ruſſel and Cutler,

Having had acceſs to know the particulars of the diſpatches received from our miniſter at London, which, probably, will not be communicated to the public by the preſident ſoon, from political reaſons, I embrace the opportunity of giving you a ſketch of the information I have learnt; for the authenticity of which I can pledge myſelf, as the ſource from which I derived it is moſt reſpectable.

Mr. King tranſmitted to lord Grenville a note, in which he acquainted his majeſty's miniſters, that he had it in command from the preſident of the United States, to declare that he had viewed, with ſerious concern, the frequent captures of American property on the high ſeas, by his Britannic majeſty's cruiſers and armed veſſels, which have been confirmed, particularly in the Weſt-Indies, by condemnations entirely unwarrantable and unjuſt—contrary to the exiſting treaty, and to the common uſage of all civiliſed nations, after deſcribing the principles on which his majeſty's judges have acted in the Weſt-Indies—which he collected from documents furniſhed him and in his poſſeſſion, he remonſtrated in the moſt ſevere manner againſt ſuch violent and unjuſt proceedings, declaring that ſhould the government of Great-Britain continue to ſanction ſuch unwarrantable depredations on the American commerce, his government could no longer ſuppoſe that, that amicable and good underſtanding which has ſo happily ſubſiſted between the two countries, was the wiſh of the Britiſh government to preſerve—In ſhort, he could not but view thoſe circumſtances which have taken place as a declaration of hoſtilities againſt the American flag—the honour of which he was called upon to maintain. He expreſſed a ſincere hope that the Britiſh government would do away, by a frank explanation, the unpleaſant ſentiments and ideas, ſuch diſagreeable circumſtances had naturally occaſioned—he hoped to find in ſuch, profeſſions of amity, with aſſurances that a ſtop ſhould be put to ſuch aggravations, the juſtice of which his majeſty's miniſters muſt evidently diſcriminate; in ſuch event the United States would find no impediment towards executing with fidelity her engagements with the court of St. James.

Lord Grenville, in a note tranſmitted to Mr. King, acquainted him, he had loſt no time in laying before his majeſty, the note he did him the honour, on the 2d February, to addreſs to him, and had it in command to return to Mr. King an explicit declaration, that nothing has been more remote from his majeſty's moſt earneſt wiſh, than to interrupt the good underſtanding engaged between the two countries—he intimated that the proceedings in the Weſt-Indies complained of, has been entirely without authority, and indeed contrary to the careful policy ordered to be preſerved in his majeſty's Weſt-India colonies. He requeſts Mr. King to aſſure his government, that a rigid inquiry will be inſtituted after the aggravations complained of, and that arrangements will be made to prevent ſuch like circumſtances occurring in future.

April 30.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 29.

"We have the following account of the rate of proviſions, to the 29th, per the Sampſon, from London—All ſorts are declining—Flour, that was not long ago ſold at 102s. was at 80s. and ſtill thought to fall: That his majeſty was perfectly recovered from his late indiſpoſition: and, beſt of all, that the Britiſh had ſent over an envoy to Paris, with propoſals for a general peace, which is generally believed will take place."

A letter from the Eaſt-Indies, received by a gentleman in New-York, via Boſton, ſays, the army

from India for the Red Sea, sailed on the 20th December from Calcutta—20 large transport ships, with troops, to co-operate in Egypt.

John Dawson is re-elected member of congress from the district in Virginia to which Fredericksburg belongs.

A correspondent in London, from whom we have received several late London papers, per the Sampson, arrived at New-York, under date of March 20th, writes, "Report says, (though not generally believed) that the Danes and Swedes are to *be given up*."

May 1.

The following information has been received by the chamber of commerce of this city, and may be relied on as authentic:

"*London*, 23*d January*, 1801.

"A reform in the vice-admiralty courts of the West-Indies, has at length been determined on, and orders were yesterday dispatched to the West-Indies surpressing all the vice-admiralty courts, except two; one at Jamaica, and another in the windward islands. It is proposed to establish permanent salaries for these two courts, and to appoint men of learning and abilities to preside in them."

"*London*, 25*th February*, 1801.

"The court at Halifax is immediately to be reformed. Hereafter there are to be but three vice-admiralty courts in America; two in the West-Indies, and the third at Halifax; the judges will be taken from the corps of civilians, and they are to receive adequate and permanent salaries.

"It is further stated, that capt. Pelew would be recalled, and that neither he nor capt. Cochran would hereafter be employed on the American station."

BALTIMORE, May 1.

By the arrival of the Franklin, from St. Bartholomews, we have confirmation of the capture of that place—it was taken the 20th ult. American property remained sacred and unmolested.

St. Croix and St. Thomas are reported to have surrendered on or about the 27th March.

Previous to the taking of St. Martins much resistance was made by the inhabitants.

Annapolis, April 30.

Mr. JOHN HALL, late resident of Queen-Anne, departed this life 4th April, in the 19th year of his age.

HE is gone, the much lov'd youth is gone,
From whence, alas! he will no more return.
How short the radiance of thy rising ray,
Just call'd to shine—and only shine a day:
Yet why lament, 'twas God that call'd away,
'Twas virtuous sure, the summons to obey;
Now joy supremely great he does receive,
And dwells with him who died that we might live.
Yet tears will flow for one so dear,
And friendship demands the tributary tear
To thy lov'd memory—be those humble lays,
Whose early merit awakes the voice of praise.
Thy follies none,—but purity and truth,
And spotless innocence, adorn'd his youth.
His generous soul, that scorn'd each mean disguise,
Soar'd sublime, and sought the highest prize.
But lost those charms, the lovely youth is fled,
And sorrowing friendship counts him with the dead.
Thus spread the early lilly to the day,
And leaves its bosom to the grateful ray;
In Nature's gay simplicity it stands,
And yields delight,—and modest praise commands.
When a blast from baleful breathing skies,
Abates the flower, it droops its head and dies. 2 X

Signior FALCONI
Is arrived in this city, and will exhibit on Tuesday next, if the weather permits, if not the first fair evening, his Natural and Philosophical EXPERIMENTS. X

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from the high court of chancery, will be SOLD, on Friday the 22d instant, at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for CASH,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND formerly the property of HENRY ONEAL WELCH, now in the possession of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. known by the name of *Part Burgess Choice*, *Franklin's Enlargement*, 120 acres, *Part Burgess Choice*, *Middle Plantation*, *Covel's Folly* and *Mount Mercy*, 362 acres, containing in the whole 482 acres, more or less; the above is taken as the property of NICHOLAS WATKINS, of Thos. and sold to satisfy a debt due Gaffaway Watkins. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
May 5, 1801. 1

TAKEN up as a stray by CHARLES HAMMOND, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a dark brown HORSE, supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old, the hind left foot lame, and has a new shoe on, has an old shoe on the right foot, and none on before, he appears to have been drawn, is thin, and surfeited, and has warts about his right eye. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.
April 10, 1801. 3 X

THE subscriber takes an early opportunity to inform his friends that he intends to be a candidate for the office of sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, at the next election, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours; he returns them his sincere thanks for the honourable support which he received at the last election, when he was fairly and honestly elected sheriff of the county, but failed to obtain the commission from an unexpected construction of a deed which he had executed for a part of his real estate; every cause of dispute on this ground will be removed in future, that the suffrages of his fellow-citizens may have their full effect. If chosen every care and attention will be paid to the duties of the office, which he trusts will be discharged with integrity, and in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY.
South river, May 4, 1801. 1 or 7/6

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol on the 17th day of March, 1801, a negro man by the name of SAM, as a runaway, who says he is free; he is about 25 years of age, a likely quick spoken fellow; his cloathing a sailor's jacket and trousers, old felt hat, and coarse shoes, no other cloathing. His master is requested to come and take him away, or he will be sold out for his prison fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
April 28, 1801. 1

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 6th day of this instant, a negro woman called BETT, about 30 years of age; her wearing apparel is a blue shalloon petticoat and jacket, and no other worth relating; she says that she belongs to WILLIAM BASS, a man in Carolina. Her master is requested to come and take her away, and pay her fees, or she will be sold.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
April 28, 1801. 1

COMMITTED to my custody, the following runaways, on the 25th of February last, TOM BOWLIN, a mulatto man, about twenty-two years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing is an old blue jacket and trousers, osnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says that he belongs to LAFFET LAWFET, in the state of New-York. ROBERT JACKSON, a black man, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his cloathing is a blue over jacket, striped swan down under ditto, blue cloth trousers, osnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says he belongs to JEREMIAH JOHNSON, in the state of New-York. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away by the twentieth of May next, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other charges, agreeable to law.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
April, 1801. 1

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY BATEMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

AMZI BATEMAN, Administrator.
May 5, 1801. 1 or 7/6

To be SOLD, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, on Saturday the 9th of May next, at 10 o'clock, for CASH,

SEVERAL articles of household furniture, also a negro woman and young child, she is a good house wench and an excellent waiter.

R. HIGINBOTHOM.
April 20, 1801. 2 X

Mrs. E. BROOKES

HAS removed from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, and has taken that large and commodious house formerly occupied by captain S. Godman, and lately by Mr. Addison—She will take boarders by the day, week, or year, at the usual rates.
April 27, 1801. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet, on the second Tuesday of May next, and will continue to sit for twenty days thereafter, to hear appeals and make transfers of property in said county.

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. Com. Tax A. A. C.
April 28, 1801. 2 X

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 250 acres of LAND, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best shad and herring fisheries. The title indisputable. The land will be shewn to any person applying to Mr. WILLIAM TILLARD, to whom it joins. For terms apply to

THOMAS TILLARD.

P. S. I have for sale 50 hogsheads of good Upper Patuxent tobacco, and will take in payments, for all debts due, tobacco at market price. T. T.
March 20, 1801. 5

For SALE.

A LARGE broad wheel ox cart, a new one complete, two horse ditto, a wheat fan, chopping box, and a variety of other excellent farming utensils. For terms apply to

WILLIAM SMITH, Primrose-Hill, near Annapolis.
4

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Doctor ROBERT POTTINGER, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise she will be reduced to the necessity of instituting suits against delinquents, without respect to persons.

MARY POTTINGER.
Prince-George's county, April 26, 1801. 2

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, a small black MARE, about 13½ hands high, four years old, with three white feet, and a blaze face, her gaits are a trot and gallop, and her back has been much injured by the saddle. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.
April 21, 1801. 2

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS CORNELIUS HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 27th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of March, 1801.

BRICE HOWARD,
JOHN ROWAN.
3 X

By virtue of several writs of *venditioni exponas* to us directed from the general and county courts, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the ninth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for ready money,

THE following tracts or parcels of Land, SAMPSON'S BEGINNING, and part of WALKER'S INHERITANCE, 284¾ acres, ADDITION to SAMPSON, 104 acres, part of MEADOWS, 110 acres, HENDERSON'S MEADOWS, 85 acres, GODMAN'S SEARCH, 111 acres, TIMBER NECK, 28 acres, YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, 150 acres, and ADDITION to SOMETHING or OTHER, 18 acres.—The above is taken as the property of SAMUEL GODMAN to satisfy debts due the following persons, viz. The state of Maryland, John Johnson, Esq; Francis T. Clements, Lewis Duvall, John Lusby, and Zachariah and Lewis Duvall, Philemon and Joshua Griffith, and for officers fees due for the years 1798 and 1799.

JOHN WELCH, late sheriff,
HENRY HOWARD, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
April 11, 1801. 4 X

By virtue of a *fieri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the ninth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for CASH,

PART of a tract of Land called HOWARD'S PATAPSCO RANGE, containing 200 acres, more or less, one negro man named Daniel, one negro woman named Nan, one ditto named Dinah, and one negro girl named Sarah. The above is taken as the property of JOHN PLUMMER, and sold to satisfy a debt due Mary Magill, for use of Richard Ridgely.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.
April 11, 1801. 4 X

By virtue of a *fieri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the sixteenth day of May next,

ALL that tract or parcel of Land called HOPKINS'S FORBEARANCE, GREAT PINEY NECK, LITTLE ditto, ADDITION to HOWARD'S PLAINS, FOREHEAD NECK, BRUSHY ditto, HOPKINS'S CHANCE, and DEEP CREEK NECK, containing 500 acres, more or less. The above is taken as the property of PHILIP H. WATTS and GEORGE WATTS, to satisfy a debt due James Disney.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.
April 11, 1801. 4

I WILL sell or rent the HOUSE in which I now reside, in Charles-street, in Annapolis; the house is large, convenient, and in good repair, with stables, carriage house, meat house, milk house, &c. There is a large garden, and a clover lot, containing together upwards of two acres. The paling of the garden is lately repaired, and it is at present in a handsome state of cultivation. A sale will be made either for cash or on a long credit, as the purchaser may choose.

I have also a few articles of household furniture, and some office book-cases and desks.

WILLIAM KILTY.
March 31, 1801. 4 X

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

G. DUVALL,

IF elected, will serve as an elector of the senate.—This information is given to contradict a report that he is not a candidate for that appointment. 3

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1801.

MRS. ABUTH, Annapolis.
Nicholas Brice, Nathaniel Burwell, Richard Boman, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, Elizabeth Claude, Wm. Cample, physician, William N. Conner, care of Thos. M'Nier, Robert Cunel, Annapolis; Eliza Caulk, South river; John Chew, West river.

Mrs. Delozier, care of Saml. H. Howard, Thomas Davis, John Devanne, Annapolis; Thomas Dorsey, I. & Thomas Dorsey, Indian Landing.

Margaret Fowler, William Foxcroft, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (4), Joshua Geer, Thomas M. Goldsborough, Mr. Green, Samuel Godman, Geo. Carr Grundy, Annapolis; James H. Gift, Kent-Island.

Nicholas Harwood, Thomas Harris, John Hurst, Annapolis; Philip Hammon, near Herring creek church; Samuel Harrison, jun. (2), Herring Bay.

E. Joice, Annapolis.

Benjamin Lane, Strawberry-Hill; James Lucas, Anne-Arundel county.

Able Marple (3), Sarah Mullane, William Munrow, care of John Munrow, Annapolis.

Thomas Norman (2), West river.

Richard Owen (2), Annapolis.

Edward Pigott, Samuel Peco, Annapolis.

Jesse Ray, James Read or Beal Howard, Annapolis.

Rezin Spurrier, near Annapolis; Charles Stewart, South river; Caleb Sappington, Anne-Arundel county.

Frisby Tilghman, Annapolis; Edward Timmons, near Annapolis.

Joseph Watkins, care of Wm. Alexander, James West, Annapolis; John Wellham, Magothy river; Walter T. Worthington, Caleb Warfield, Charles White, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money. 3X

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this city, he has lately laid in a large assortment of the best timber, and can supply any person with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construction, spinning-wheels, and scythe cradles, on the shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and Windsor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801. 11

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every description.

N. B. Warranted watches, and some fashionable articles in the jewellery line, for sale. 10

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,
With a copious INDEX,
In two volumes,
Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,
Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,
Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and earnestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obligation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine store Baltimore,

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, desflumons of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonius slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON's
Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir, 3

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reese, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Cres, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON's *celebrated*
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one, more so.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortness of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough,	stomach, &c. &c.

Asthmas and consumptions,
And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using,

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Venerial complaints of every description.

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